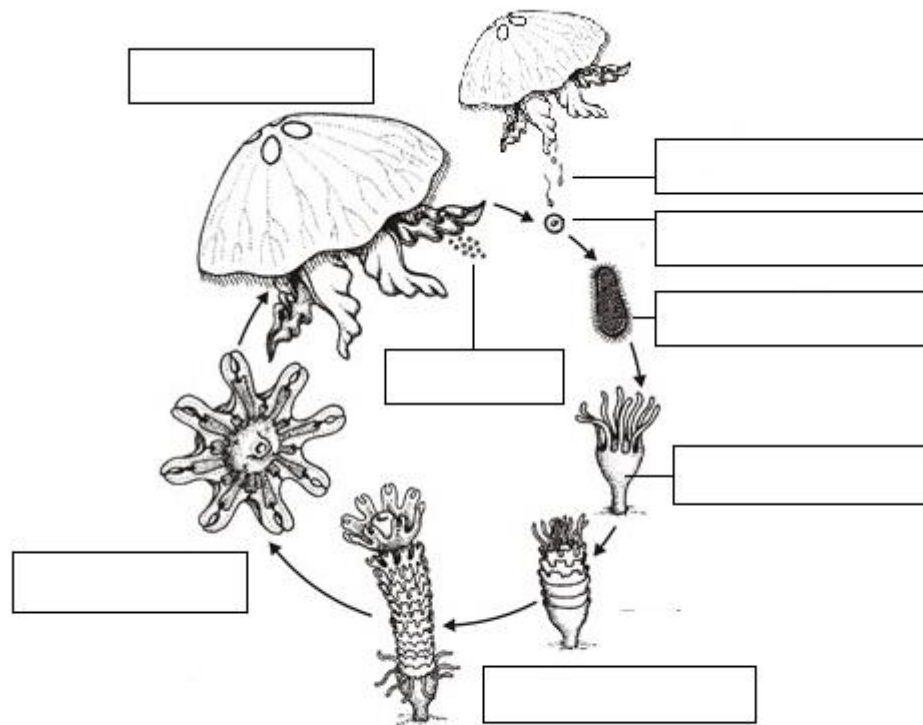


JELLYFISH LIFE CYCLE

3. Look for the equivalent terms or phrases in the following table.



**adult jellyfish / ephyra / ovules / planula larva /
polyp / spermatozoa / strobila / zygote**

3. Complete the diagram by putting the names into their corresponding boxes.

4. Write the whole process or cycle by using the suitable verbs and connectors.

Video: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ld53jmsdxfQ>

Circle	
Copies	
Land (verb)	
Motionless, immobile	
Pile	
Production of spermatozoa	
Separate	
Small crustacean	
Surround	
Swim	
Take care of the eggs	
Young	
Zygote	

The male jellyfish spawns during the morning feeding. The spermatozoa are released into the water

The female jellyfish collects the sperm and fertilizes her eggs. She broods the eggs within the folds in her body

She releases the eggs into the water as planula larva. It is surrounded by cilia.

Cilia allow the larva to move through the water until it finds a place to settle down.

Once settled, it begins the sessile stage of its life as a polyp. Its mouth is surrounded by a ring of tentacles.

The polyp feeds and produces clones of it. Through this asexual budding, the polyp develops into a strobila.

This is a stack of about twelve ephyrae. As each ephyra develops it breaks away from the strobili and becomes free swimming.

As the development of ephyrae begins they become growing juvenile jellies.

They're fed up with baby brine shrimp. Two months later the juvenile moon jellyfish are almost two inches in diameter

It will grow about an inch per month until it reaches about nine inches in diameter.